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HUMBLE LIFE.

Tell me not that he's a poor man,
That his dress is course and bare,
Tell me not his daily pittance
Is a workman's scanty fare.
Tell me not his birth is humble,
That his parentage is low;
Is he honest in his action?
That is all I want to know

Is his word to be relied on?
Has his character no blame?
Then I care not if he's low born—
Then I care not whence his name.
Would he from an unjust action
Turn away with scornful eye?
Would he, than defraud another
Sooner on the scaffold die?

Would he spend his hard gained earnings
On a brother in distress?
Would he succor the afflicted
And the weak one's wrongs redress?
Then he is a man deserving
Of my love and my esteem.
And I care not what his birth-place
In the eye of man may seem.

Let it be a low thatched hovel—
Let it be a clay built cot—
Let it be the parish workhouse—
In my eye it matters not.
And if others will disown him,
As inferior to their cast,
Let them do it—I'll befriend him
As a brother to the last.

THE LOSS OF THE EVENING STAR.

Particulars of the Disaster.

STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS—TERRIBLE SUFFERING—HEART RENDING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The steamship *Virgo* arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon last, having on board four of the survivors of the ill-fated steamship *Evening Star*, namely: the Purser, Chief Engineer, and two passengers.—From the statements of these persons, the following particulars of the foundering and loss of that vessel, published in New York papers, are obtained. The *News* says:

On that balmy and beautiful afternoon of the 29th of September, the *Evening Star* set sail from New York harbor, bearing 300 happy, hopeful beings. The sky was cloudless, the breeze exhilerating, the waters of our glorious bay as smooth as a mirror. We stood on the quarter deck of a Havanna steamship as she gracefully glided into the stream with her precious freight, and we then little thought that the laughing and loquacious multitude who walked her decks had embarked on a voyage whence they were never to return; but so it appears to have been.

The voyage was pleasant and without special incident until the 2nd of October, when the ship encountered adverse winds and fell into the trough of a heavy sea, where she became unmanageable, and shipped so much water that her foundering soon became a matter of certainty. All the passengers and crew helped to bail out the volume of water that swept over her decks, and effected a lodgement in her engine room and first cabin. The sea on the morning of the 3rd of October swept completely over her decks, and at this critical moment, according to the statements which we have received, the women came voluntarily forward and worked with might and main at the pumps, in an unavailing attempt to save the ill-fated vessel.

As the scene is represented, the female portion of the passengers exhibited the highest degree of magnanimity and heroism. Some few were naturaly found on their knees, imploring their Maker for mercy, but others with calm, resolute tone besought the sailors to do their utmost to save themselves, knowing that in the safety of the seamen lay the only hope of safety for themselves. At last the steamship, in spite of the gallant exertions of her captain and crew, began to settle, and at length, with a fearful lurch, she sank in the depth of the ocean. As the ship went down the passengers plunged out and endeavored as best they could to sustain themselves by seizing the drift wood and spars that remained of the wrecked steamship, but soon they too sank, and all was over.

The narrative of the disaster as given by the survivors is given in full, but our space only admits of extracts. Mr. Edward Larner, a passenger, says:

On the 2d day of October the passengers began to realize their fearful position, the wind increased, blowing with greater fury each succeeding hour until midnight when it assumed the form of a hurricane.—The sea dashed terrifically against the ship; it seemed as though it would be crushed, and all aboard swallowed up in the mighty deep. Before daylight next morning the water had risen so rapidly that it became necessary to [illegible] engine room and after cabin. [illegible]ght, began to dawn a fresh dis[illegible]ed—the rudder chain got out of the [illegible], and to steer was impossible. Then another and more terrible calamity followed. [illegible] engines were disabled. The cargo was now shifted, but to no purpose. A most painful duty remained for the captain to perform.—With despair depicted on every line of his countenance he went into the cabin to announce [illegible] passengers the fate that awaited the [illegible]. His looks spoke more forcibly than his words. When he said "the ship must go down," all seemed to have contemplated the harrowing announcement. But despair did not reign wholly supreme. Hope for life inspired a superhuman strength. With much labor the boats were loosened from their fastenings on the ship. An hour later the ship took a heavy lurch and settled rapidly. A heavy sea broke over her, washing away the boats.

The vessel had now been so far submerged that her deck was level with the water, and Larner seeing that it was useless to cling any longer to the wreck, jumped from it. In a few minutes afterward it disappeared from sight, carrying hundreds with it in its downward course. He and some others, who had freed themselves from the ship, were struggling among the drift wood. The sea dashed the debris against their bodies most violently, and the rough splinters lacerated their bodies in a shocking manner. But struggling heroically on a frail raft which they succeeded in construc ting after three hours of great peril upon it, one of the life boats [illegible] had been picked up by others of their number, rescued them from their extremely perilous position, and thus they were transferred to one of somewhat less dangerous. Fifteen persons now filled the life boat. Six times did it capsize in eight hours, during which time no food was tasted by its passengers [illegible] fferings continued to increase. D[illegible] been doing its work. The sea ha[illegible] more victims for its own. When t[illegible] *S. J. Warring* discovered the boat [illegible] six famished forms and two dead bodies remaining in it. Every thing that could contribute to their comfort was done, and they were afterward taken into Savannah, where the citizens kindly cared for them.

THE PURSER'S ACCOUNT.

E S Allen, the Purser, makes the subjoined statement:

On the morning of October 1st we righted Cape Hatteras having still clear skies and comparatively tranquil seas. During the night however, a radical change took place in the weather, and when the sun rose on the following morning, the aspect of the heavens was dark and threatening, and a fresh breeze was blowing as before, accompanied by heavy swells which every moment increasing in violence, now became a gale. The pitching of the vessel was now dreadful. It was an awful night, and one calculated to try the steadiest nerves to behold her grooving in every timber as if conscious of her impending fate, while she fought her way through the plunging waves, that every moment rushing upon her with gleaming crests, seemed about to overwhelm her. Now she would appear on the crest of a mountain wave, and then disappear in the yawning gulf beneath, as if never again to emerge. The fury of the storm did not now appear capable of increase, but when darkness descended on the dreadful scene, adding not a little to its horrors, a regular hurricane commenced blowing, and soon our unfortunate ship was lying in the trough of the sea a helpless wreck. At the first dawn of morning we commenced bailing from the engine room and after cabin. The starboard middle chain now got out of the sheeve, and shortly after the engine was disabled. Having been working on deck I now went to the lower after cabin to assist in bailing, but the increase of water in the ship's hold now drove the men from their duty by shifting the cargo aft. About this time the captain went into the cabin and notified the passengers that he had done all in his power, but unavailingly, and that the ship would go down. Meanwhile I was assisting in getting the boats from their fastenings to the ship. It was now about 6 a. m. when the ship took a heavy lurch and commenced settling fast. A heavy sea now boarded her as she went down. To the best of my belief, all the boats must have been capsized by the sinking of the ship After being in the water nearly three hours, one of the ship's lifeboats coming near me, I made an effort to get on board, and after being capsized six times, at length succeeded. In the evening the hurricane began to abate in violence, and the following day ushered in it in calm and pleasant. About 8. a. m. we fell in with another of the lifeboats, carrying the third mate and nine of the passengers and crew. We managed to make two sails from four life preservers, and stood to the westward for the land. In the dark of the night we parted company with the other lifeboat, and know nothing of her since. On the 5th instant, at 5 o'clock, we were picked up by the bark *Fleetwing* of Lauwig, Norway, from Balize, Honduras for Southampton, England We remained on board her for thirty-three hours.

THE LAST OF THE STEAMSHIP.

Mr. W. H. Harris, one of the rescued passengers, after having given the full particulars of the loss of the steamship, tells of the terrible sufferings experienced by his party in the life boat. Of the steamship he says:

* * * * At 5 o clock on the next morning—(the 2nd) I went on deck, and the sight that there met my gaze can never be erased from my memory. At daylight on looking around I found the ship, sure enough, a total wreck, and the sight one to make the stoutest heart quail. The whole of the paddle boxes had been carried away, nothing but the fans being left. The pilot's house was gone, and the guards also. The sea was running mountain high, the spray blowing about like rain, and the wind rushing through the rigging and about the dismantled ship. The hurricane was now at its height. I forgot to mention that the engine stopped working at 2 o'clock in the morning in consequence of the breaking of the [illegible]pipe and the fires being put out. The donkey engine was therefore also useless.

SCENES ON BOARD.

At daylight the captain told the women that nothing more could be done, and that they might wanted to get into the boat they could do so. He then went away, and did not see him again. Mr. Allen the purser came with the ladies out of the cabin those who could get life preservers in and they were very few. He placed in a boat, but she no sooner touched the than she capsized and all were washed The ship all this time was filling fast; by some hatches, intending to hold on to them along with several women, when we shipped a heavy sea forward of the wheelhouse on the starboard side and went down.

SWEPT OVERBOARD.

In an instant the sea swept me clear of the deck, and carried me down some twenty-five feet I thought. When I came to the surface I found myself in the midst of the wreck of the vessel surrounded by floating spars and drift wood. Men and women were floating all about clinging to anything they could lay hands on All shouts for help were drowned by the fury of the hurricane. I secured a piece of the wreck with which to support myself, but I had to abandon this owing to the danger I was in of being struck by pieces of the flying wreck which were being hurled about in all directions by the wind and waves. I then got hold of a piece of the fragments of the saloon, upon which I placed myself, but was thrown off again and again by the violence of the waves, in each new effort to regain my position, lacerating my hands and limbs on the nails and splinters in the pieces of wreck. In this way I clung to life for two or three hours. While floating about in this way, I could see the whole of the deck as it lay before me. I saw the hurricane deck, two hundred feet long crowded with human beings, huddled together Some of these were standing, and some sitting all helpless and despairing. It now drifted near a lifeboat, keel up, for which I abandoned my piece of the wreck and swam. Others were clinging to it, whom I assisted to right it When I succeeded in getting in with the others, I recognized the purser, Mr. Allen.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

There were now ten of us, but after this we were frequently upset, each time losing one or more of our number, again adding to them by picking up others. Helpless to manage the boat which was filled with water and drifting at the mercy of the sea, we passed and repassed the wreck during the day. Towards evening we lost sight of it. We had now been sitting in the water all day long, and when night came on we began to feel the want of food and water, but we had neither. Just after dark I picked up a turnip, of which we each took a bite, and this was all we ate during the day. We were now so dry that some drank sea water which made them very flighty, while others drank their own urine, which answered better. The morning of the fourth was very fine so we determined to get the water out of our boat. At daylight we came up to one of the wrecked, who was floating on a piece of the cabin, and had an oar with which to guide his craft. We got alongside and put some of the men on it, after which we upset our boat, thus getting the water out of it. We then got in again, and felt comparatively comfortable, but still suffering for the want of food and water.—We then rigged two masts out of pieces of the wreck and made sails out of the covering of the life preservers. We then headed east-north-east. At 8 o'clock we fell in with the third mate with nine men in another life boat, who gave each of us a handful of crackers; but, unfortunately, our throats were so parched with the long thirst and by drinking sea water we were unable to swallow this food. The two boats then parted company, we taking a more northerly direction than the other. At 5 o'clock, on the 5th, we fell in with the Norwegian bark *Fleetwing*, from Balize, Honduras, for Liverpool, who took us on board.

ONE OF THE LOST.

While we were floating in the lifeboat a young woman, about 18 years of age, caught hold with us and clung on for several hours.—She held on while we were capsized three times, but kept growing weaker. At last we were turned over again, and she was lost.

DEATH OF THE CAPTAIN.

Captain Knapp, did his duty faithfully and manfully throughout, doing all in his power to save his ship, and when he found there was no hope contributed much to preserving order among the passengers and crew. He floated for some time, but while clinging to one of the lifeboats, he was struck on the head by a piece of timber and killed.

THE PROSTITUTES ON BOARD.

The women on board the ship behaved nobly during the terrible scenes of the tempest, yielding a ready compliance to all orders given to them. There were about forty prostitutes on board the ship, but they had behaved with propriety from the first. There were two or three exceptions to this, and they were not particularly bad. Most of the women had been obliged to remain in their rooms or in the saloons previous to the storm, owing to rough weather.—Many of them were sea sick, as indeed, were many of the men. One of the prostitutes who was the proprietress of an elegant house of ill fame in New Orleans, had a beautiful pair of ponies on board and a fine new carriage. They were all anxious to work when danger appeared and some of them did good service.

The ship foundered with 275 souls on board, only 23 of whom are known to have been saved.

Marriage is like a silk purse, most agreeable to bear when there is plenty of money in it.

The Priest and His Cards.

In a recently published volume, on "Life in Russia," is the following curious incident, illustrative, in part, of the character of many of the priests. A gambling ecclesiastic sat up all Saturday night over the cards, dear to almost all Russians playing with two other priests and an Englishman, till it was time for morning service. The writer continues:

I cannot say these men were drunk; on the contrary, they seemed more sober than they had been when I left them at 2 o'clock; but the demon of play held them in his grip; they were as fresh for it, and as absorbed, as if they had only played two or three hours. My remonstrances and expostulations were thrown away, and in curiosity I sat down to watch

The priest and his partner lost. Pins and his partner won another fifty. The next game was to be double or quits, the deal made with a fresh pack, and, as I sat in full view of the tall priest, I could see his face brighten up and a look of intelligence pass between him and his partner.—At this moment the deechock again entered. "Three minutes to eight o'clock."

All but the tall priest threw their cards on the table and rose, saying, "A fresh deal after service."

"No, no" he said, "keep your hand, partner; I shall keep mine, it is a good one, and we shall play the game after our return; here, Vassilla, give me a towel, wet; that will do. Now my robes—there—that comb; and go every one to your posts. I shall be there presently." Thus saying he proceeded with a firm step to the church by the private entrance already mentioned. As he left the room I saw him place his good hand of cards within his sacred robes, under the inside fastening. He was evidently determined not to lose sight of his trumps, and carried them off, on his person, into the church. I ran round to the front entrance, and was just in time to witness the commencement of the service. It is a wonder judgment did not fall on the chief priest. And it did in a way. At one part of the service, just as he was stepping on the platform, he put his hand inside his robe to pull out his handkerchief, and, as he drew it out, the cards came also unbidden, and scattered over the altar floor. This would have paralyzed any ordinary man; but that priest never winced for a moment. He looked coolly at the cards, then steadily at the people, as much as to say, "You all see that; take notice of it.—I shall tell you about that by and by."—He then continued the service. At the close he pointed to the cards, then beckoned a little peasant boy, with a shock head of white flaxen hair, dressed in a shirt of coarse linen and trowsers to match, not very clean, who had been crossing and bending beside a poor peasant woman, his mother:

"Come here, boy!" The boy went.—Turning to the congregation, he said: "I shall give you a lesson you will not forget for some time. You see these cards lying on the floor. Do you think I put them there for nothing? We shall see. What is your name, my boy?"

"Peter Petrovich."

"Well, Peter Petrovich, go and pick up one of those cards you see on the floor, and bring it to me. There, that will do. Now tell me, Peter Petrovich, what card is this?"

"The ace of spades," said the boy, with ready knowledge.

"Very good, Peter Petrovich, bring me another—that's a good boy. What card is that?"

"The queen of spades," said Peter.

"How well you know them, Peter Petrovich! bring another. And what may that one be?"

"The ten of hearts.

"That will do Peter, the son of Peter.—Now turn round and look at this picture. Can you tell what saint it represents?"

The boy scratched his head, then shrugged his little shoulders, lifting them up to his ears, then scratched his head again, and said: "I a naes nigh." (I don't know.)

"Now, look at this one. Who is this?"

The same answer.

"And this?"

"I cannot tell."

"That will do, Peter, the son of Peter.—You may go to your mother."

Turning to the people, he continued:

"Do you know now for what purpose I put these cards on the floor? Do you not think shame of yourselves, tell me—say, is it not disgraceful and scandalous that that nice white-haired boy can tell me, in a moment, the name of every card in the pack, yet he does not know the name of one of the blessed saints? Oh, shame, shame on ye, so to bring up the young, after all the good teaching I have given you! Go away and learn the lesson I have given you this blessed day. Don't forget it, and don't force me to bring cards into this holy place again. Vassilla, pick the other cards up, and keep them for me."

So with solemn step he left the church to play out his interrupted game for a hundred roubles.

Is Friday an Unlucky Day.

On Friday, August 21, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great discovery. On Friday, October 12, 1492, he first discovered land. On Friday, January 3, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would never have been known which led to the settlement of this vast continent. On Friday, March 15, 1498, he arrived at Palos in safety.—On Friday, November 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispaniola on his second voyage to America. On Friday, June 13, 1496, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America.

On Friday, March 5, 1496 Henry, VII. of England, gave John Cabot his commission which [illegible] the discovery of North America. This [illegible] American state paper to England. [illegible]day, November 20, 1542, the May Flow[illegible] the Pilgrims, made the harbor of Provin[illegible]

On Fri[illegible]ber 22 1620, the Pilgrims made a final la[illegible] Plymouth Rock.

On Friday, [illegible]ry 22, 1732, George Washington the father of American freedom was born.

On Friday, June 7, 1776, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

On Friday, June 6, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States colonies were, and of right ought to be free and independent.

On Friday, October 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause.

On Friday, September 22, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare, which saved us from destruction.

On Friday, October 19, 1781, the surrender of Yorktown, the crowning glory of American arms occurred.

Sugar and its Price.

Before the late war the State of Louisiana produced an annual crop of *four hundred thousand hogheads* of Muscavado or brown sugar, the average price per pound being five cents.—This was the product of slave labor, the planter having the power to control that labor night and day. The production of Louisiana last year, 1865, under the hireling labor system was *fifteen thousand hogheads*. The sugar crop of this season now growing, is estimated at New Orleans, at less than *twenty five thousand hogsheads*. Nearly all the machinery necessary for the production of sugar was destroyed during the war, the planters having lost so much of their capital as was invested in slave labor are not now able to replace it.—The business requires large investments of capital; this must come in from abroad, and it will take several years, admitting that hireling labor will answer the purpose, before the requisite capital can be obtained. The last fiscal year ending in July, nearly $100,000,000 in gold left the country to meet the balances of trade due foreign sugar producing countries. Hence the price of sugar will be sustained, not less than 15 to 20 cents per pound.—*Standard.*

Roger Williams—Search for his Remains—His Body Absorbed by the Roots of a Tree—a Curious Incident.

Ninety years after the death of Roger Williams in 1771, steps were taken to erect some suitable monument, but the storms of the Revolution came on and the work was forgotten.—Recently the question has been agitated anew, and Williams may yet at least have some outward sign to mark his greatness and perpetuate his name. During a period of 183 years, not even a rough stone has been set up to mark the grave of the founder of Rhode Island till the precise locality of his grave had been almost forgotten, and could only be ascertained after the most careful investigation. Suffice it to say, however the spot was found and the exhumation made a short time ago—though there was little to exhume. On scraping off the turf from the surface of the ground the dim outlines of seven graves, contained within less than one square rod, revealed the burial ground of Roger Williams. In colonial times each family had its own burial ground, which was usually near the family residence. Three of these seven graves were those of children, the remaining four were adults. The easterly grave was identified as that of Mr. Williams. On digging down into the "charnel house" it was found that everything had passed into oblivion. The shapes of the coffins could only be traced by a black line of carbonaceous matter the thickness of the edges of the sides of the coffins, with their ends, distinctly defined. The rusted remains of the huge nails, with a few fragments of wood and a single round knot, were all that could be gathered from his grave. In the grave of his wife there was not a trace of anything save a single lock of braided hair which had survived the lapse of more than 180 years. Near the grave stood a venerable apple tree, when and by whom planted is not known. This tree had sent two of its main roots in the graves of Mr and Mrs Williams. The larger root had pushed its way through the earth till it reached the precise spot occupied by the skull of Roger Williams. There making a turn as if going round the skull it followed the direction of the backbone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches sending one along each leg to the heel, where they both turned upward to the toes. One of these roots formed a slight crook at the knee which makes the whole bear a very close resemblance to a human form. This singular root is preserved with great care, not only as an illustration of a great principle in vegetation but as a great historic association. There were the graves emptied of every particle of human dust! Now a trace of anything was left [illegible] is known to chemistry that all flesh, and the gluitinous matter giving consistency to the bones, are resolved into carbonic acid gas, water and air, while the solid lime dust usually remains. But in this instance even the phosphate of lime of the bones of both graves was all gone! There stood the gnarly apple tree as was said at the time "caught in the very act of robbing the grave"

To explain the phenomenon is not the design of this article. Such an explanation could be given, and many other similar cases adduced But this fact must be admitted; the organic matter of Roger Williams had been transmitted into the apple tree; it had passed into one woody fiber and was capable of propelling a steam engine; it had bloomed in the apple blossom and had become pleasant to the eye; and more it had gone into the fruit from year to year so that the question may be asked Who ate Roger Williams?—*Hartford Press.*

STRANGE FREAK OF A [illegible]. *Double Ride on a Locomotive.* [illegible] correspondent of the Chicago [illegible] At 4 o'clock this morning a yard employ of the Illinois Central [illegible] place saw a man on an engine [illegible] up standing on the tender. [illegible] The yard master told him to [illegible] plied by knocking down the [illegible] running the engine out on the [illegible] starting northward at a fearful [illegible] A fireman and fireman [illegible] the engine when it started [illegible] and shoeless flying away [illegible] of the wind, and a strange [illegible] On examination they found [illegible] stone mason of this place [illegible] Kirkpatrick, who has been raving with [illegible] remains remarkably composed [illegible] appalled with terror They appeared [illegible] man to stop, but he heeded them [illegible] the engine faster and faster [illegible] when last heard of Neural Centre [illegible] and not for a moment [illegible] full velocity of the engine [illegible] just above Central City, the [illegible] shrieked again, and the engine sped like a cannon ball toward Sandoval. The situation was now fearfully perilous, when the brakeman seized a piece of coal and hurled it at the desperate maniac. He then left the engine and turned upon the brakeman and fireman. One of them struck him with a sledge hammer, and after a struggle he was secured. The engine was specially reversed and brought to this city.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

Europe signifies a country of white complexion; so named because the inhabitants were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

Asia signifies between or in the middle, from the fact that geographers place it between Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain.

Spain a country of rabbits and conies. The country was once so infested with these animals that the inhabitants petitioned Augustus for an army to destroy them.

Italy, a country of pitch, from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

Gaul, Modern France, signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterised its first inhabitants.

Hibernia is utmost or last habitation, for beyond this, westward, Phœnicians, we are told never extended their voyages.

Britain the country of tin, as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent island. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phœnecian tongue, either white or high mountains from the whiteness of its shores or the rocks on the western shore.

Tobacco Inspection.

The annual crop of tobacco which passed through the Virginia markets, and is set down to the credit of that noble old Commonwealth, is about 80,000 hogsheads. We are informed, by good authority, that ordinarily of the 80,000 hogsheads, 30,000 of them are the product of North Carolina. All of these have heretofore been inspected and sold in the Virginia market, and set down to the credit of that State. This is a gross wrong to North Carolina. We fully appreciate the superior markets of Lynchburg, Petersburg and Richmond for tobacco, but could only be ascertained after the most careful investigation. Suffice it to say, however the spot was found and the exhumation made a short time ago—though there was little to exhume. On scraping off the turf from the surface of the ground the dim outlines of seven graves, contained within less than one square rod, revealed the burial ground of Roger Williams. In colonial times each family had its own burial ground, which was usually near the family residence. Three of these seven graves were those of children, the remaining four were adults. The easterly grave was identified as that of Mr. Williams. On digging down into the "charnel house" it was found that everything had passed into oblivion. The shapes of the coffins could only be traced by a black line of carbonaceous matter the thickness of the edges of the sides of the coffins, with their ends, distinctly defined. The rusted remains of the huge nails, with a few fragments of wood and a single round knot, were all that could be gathered from his grave. In the grave of his wife there was not a trace of anything save a single lock of braided hair which had survived the lapse of more than 180 years. Near the grave stood a venerable apple tree, when and by whom planted is not known. This tree had sent two of its main roots in the graves of Mr and Mrs Williams. The larger root had pushed its way through the earth till it reached the precise spot occupied by the skull of Roger Williams. There making a turn as if going round the skull it followed the direction of the backbone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches sending one along each leg to the heel, where they both turned upward to the toes. One of these roots formed a slight crook at the knee which makes the whole bear a very close resemblance to a human form. This singular root is preserved with great care, not only as an illustration of a great principle in vegetation but as a great historic association. There were the graves emptied of every particle of human dust! Now a trace of anything was left [illegible] is known to chemistry that all flesh, and the gluitinous matter giving consistency to the bones, are resolved into carbonic acid gas, water and air, while the solid lime dust usually remains. But in this instance even the phosphate of lime of the bones of both graves was all gone! There stood the gnarly apple tree as was said at the time "caught in the very act of robbing the grave"

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The cost of inspection of the 30,000 hogsheads produced in this State, and sent to Virginia, is about $90,000 per year. Why is not this inspection done at home by reliable citizens appointed for the purpose? Is not $90,000 per year worth being kept and distributed at home? Would it not be as well, and more judicious, to have this amount paid to our own citizens, who help pay our State taxes, and who need the amount? Certainly.

We beg leave to call the attention of our citizens to this fact, and the Legislature. We have inspectors of turpentine, flour, &c., why not inspectors of tobacco and cotton also, if we have them not? While we should feel an interest in the welfare of all the citizens of other States and the Union, it is palpable that we should feel a special concern for the welfare of our neighbors and members of the same community.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

SIMPLE MODE OF COMPUTING INTEREST.—A new method of computing interest on any [illegible] per cent. appears very simple. Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days interest desired, separate the right hand figure, and divide by six; the result is the true interest of such sum for sixty days, at six per cent. This rule is so simple and so true, according to all business usages, that every banker, broker, merchant or clerk should post it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to err or mistake. By no other mathematical process can the desired information be obtained with so few figures.

IMMIGRATION.—During September, the number of immigrants that arrived at Castle Garden, New York, from abroad, was 14,482, being brought by 43 vessels, two of which were American vessels, and the others foreign. Of the emigrants arriving during the month, 7,117 came from Liverpool, 3,132 from Bremen, 2,405 from Hamburg, 1,171, from London, 489 from Glasgow, 396 from Havre, 385 from Copenhagen, 164 from Antwerp, 127 from Londonderry, and 45 from Mobile. From January 1st to October 8, 1866, 186,612 immigrants have arrived at New York, as compared with 140,218 during the same period of 18[illegible]

CHEAP NOVELS,

Lithograph Prints,

TOY BOOKS.

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

THE STATE ELECTION.—Owing to the small vote cast throughout the State, it is apparent that but little interest was taken in the election. The people seem discouraged and careless about exercising the right of suffrage, many of them, as they have declared, "not being sufficiently informed upon the issues of the day, to trust their own judgment, and thus situated fearing lest they might do wrong, preferred not to vote at all."

It appears then that the candidates did not fully define their positions, or failed to enlighten the people or convince them that they occupied the true position; it may also be that the people had no confidence in the professions of the candidates, to a great extent. It is true, the people were deceived and led to ruin by designing men, a few years since, and it is natural that they should be a little careful in future; but we fear, if the good and true honest men continue to absent themselves from the polls, bad men will take advantage of their remissness, and make matters a great deal worse than they now are.

The Commoners elected in this county Messrs. Wilson and Teague, are strong Union men, opposed to the repudiation of private debts, and favor the Howard amendment as the best we can get.

We hardly know how to class Col. Mathews, the Senator elect from Stokes and Forsyth, as various reports are in circulation in regard to his political status. Hope he is all right.

We will try to keep a sharp eye on the proceedings of the Legislature, when it meets, and let our readers know what is going on. There shall be no mistake in the published *record* of the members.

The official vote of Forsyth is appended. We have not received the vote from Stokes, but learn that Dr. Westmoreland is elected in the Commons.

Col. Matthews majority over Col. Covington in Stokes and Forsyth is about 150.

Official Vote of Forsyth.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR. Worth,	GOVERNOR. Dockery.	SENATE. Covington.	SENATE. Matthews	COMMONS. Wilson.	COMMONS. E. B. Teague.	COMMONS. Chas Teague	COMMONS. Waddell.
Salem,	209	94	137	153	174	172	165	165
Kernersville,	66	104	76	77	117	119	65	60
Lewisville,	63		37	20	23	23	37	37
Vaughan's Store,			18	33	48	48	15	7
Dick's X Roads,	8	8	8	8	28	29	8	5
Salem,	29	13	33	41	24	12	32	50
Mathews,	33	23	22	46	33	33	28	30
Bridge Garden,	22	41	24	12	32	50	57	40
Bethania,	29	50	40	22	56	57	24	24
Sides,	35	4	39	6	14	13	34	34
	544	267	439	475	607	529	387	362

THE CHALK LEVEL MEETING.—We find a notice of the Union meeting at Chalk Level, in this county, on the 15th inst., in the Standard. The object of the meeting was to "celebrate the anniversary of Johnson's raid, or exodus of Union men to the U. S. forces." The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. L. Johnson, who explained the object of the meeting, and introduced Col. W. F. Henderson, who addressed the audience at some length.—E. B. Teague, Esq., also delivered an address.

INDELL SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn from the Statesville *American*, that Thomas Dula and Ann Melton were tried for the murder of Laura Foster in Wilkes County, some two or three months since, but had their trial removed to Iredell County.—Dula was found guilty of the murder and sentenced to be hung, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Ann Melton's case was continued.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.—The militia of Stokes county was organized on the 8th instant by the election of the following officers: James Marten, Colonel H. W. Rierson, Lieutenant Colonel; S. B. Ziglar, Major.

This week we publish the Sheriff's notice for the organization of the militia of this county, on the 10th of November.

BIBLICAL RECORDER.—This paper, the organ of the Baptist denomination in this State, has been enlarged and improved in appearance.

THE MAST.—White Oak mast has never been more abundant, within the recollection of the oldest men, than it now is. A great help in time of need, the corn crop being rather short.

LARGE TURNIP.—T. C. Johnson, Esq., of Bethania, sent us a large and sweet turnip, weighing 7 pounds and measuring twenty-seven inches in circumference.

He has grown a large crop.

New Advertisements.

N. S. Cook—Legal advertisement.
Geo. W. Flynt—Real estate for sale.
H. W. Fries—Cedar Falls Sheeting at Factory price.
Militia Election Notice.

The Next Legislature.

SENATE.

Orange—John Berry.
Wake—Willie D Jones
Davidson—J M Leach.
Franklyn—Washington Harris
Craven—M. E. Manly
New Hanover—Col. Ed. D
Lenoir and Greene—J
Wayne—W. A Tho
Rowan and Davie—
Gulford—Peter Adams.
Rockingham—U. Hand.
Alamance and Randolph—M. S. Robins.
Carteret and Jones—Calvin D Roonce.
Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—A. C. Avery.
Surry, Ashe, Yadkin and Watauga—A. C. Cowles.
Perquimans and Pasquotank—Rufus K Speed
Edgecombe and Wilson—Henry T Clarke
Northampton—H C Edwards
Washington and Martin—J E Moore
Halifax—M L Wiggins.
Chatham—R B Paschal.
Mecklenburg—J H Wilson.
Warren—F A Thornton.
Anson and Union—D A Covington.
Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes—J Henry Hill.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
Cumberland and Harnett—Arch'b McLean.
Duplin—Isaac B Kelly.
Person—Jno W Cunningham.
Pitt—C Perkins
Johnston—T D Snead.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Mathews.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Orange—W W Guess, S D Umsted
Alamance—R Y McAden, A H Boyd.
Wake—J P H Bass C J Rogers R S Perry
Davidson—C F Lowe, Dr. J H Shelton.
Franklyn—J J Davis.
Rowan—O G Foard, W H Crawford.
Craven—S W Chadwick, A C Latham.
New Hanover—R H Cowan, C W McClammy.
Carteret—Jno M Perry.
Wayne—J H Everett F C Garris.
Lenoir—R F Bright.
Davie—J H Clements.
Guilford—J T Morehead, Jr W R Smith and A S Houston
Cumberland—W McL McKay T S Lutterloh
Yadkin—T Vestal.
Forsyth—P A Wilson and E B Teague.
Stokes—Silas Westmoreland.
Rockingham—Jno Hilderby, R B Henderson.
McDowell—James M Neal.
Burke—Jno Sudderth
Caldwell—James C Harper.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Iredell—J A Rosebro, J H Stevenson.
Alexander— —Carson.
Surry—H M Waugh
Brunswick—D C Allen.
Greene—F M Rountree.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Perquimans—Thos Wilson.
Northampton—R B Peebles, E A Martin.
Pasquotank—J B Jones.
Washington—Capt. Latham.
Edgecome and Wilson—Messrs Baker and Woodard.
Halifax—D U Clark, W A Daniel.
Mecklenburg—R. D. Whitley, J M Hutchison
Chatham—Geo Mosy, Geo Moore, Thos. W. Womble.
Warren—Thos J Judkins, Jno R Turnbull.
Buncombe—Montreville Patton.
Wilkes P Horton, Tyree York.
Gaston—D A Jenkins.
Duplin—Thomas S Kenan, Zack Smith.
Cleveland—Geo W Whitfield.
Pitt—S Galloway, W R Williams.
Anson—A J Dargan; W P Kendall.
Union—Jonathan Trull.
Johnston—Perry Godwin and B. P Hinnant.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	WORTH.	DOCKERY.
Alamance,	563	120
Alexander,	400	100
Anson,	518	009
Bladen,	426	000
Buncombe,	582	334
Burke,	527	56
Cabarrus,	349	26
Caldwell,	308	44
Carteret,	347	79
Caswell,	342	20
Catawba,	449	178
Chatham,	884	211
Chowan,	124	60
Cleaveland,	619	48
Columbus,	259	9
Craven,	382	8
Cumberland,	590	17
Davidson,	735	598
Davie,	476	50
Duplin,	438	000
Edgecombe,	340	17
Forsyth,	554	267
Franklin,	300	3
Gaston,	252	258
Greene,	179	122
Guilford,	882	438
Hertford,	126	8
Iredell,	870	109
Johnson,	189	280
Jones,	166	5
Lincoln,	208	9
McDowell,	440	105
Mecklenburg,	834	10
Nash,	389	10
New Hanover,	498	2
Northampton,	458	000
Orange,	916	37
Pasquotank,	347	19
Perquimans,	221	84
Person,	479	3
Pitt,	297	41
Randolph,	564	773
Richmond,	215	113
Rockingham,	616	2
Rowan,	592	2
Surry,	407	120
Union,	474	153
Union,	432	51
Wake,	718	341
Warren,	383	7
Washington,	208	175
Wayne,	492	59

Local and Miscellaneous.

J. H. B. - - - - - - - - - - LOCAL EDITOR.

LOCAL ITEMS.—We would be glad if our friends in this and the surrounding counties would send or personally deliver to us any item of local news they may be in possession of.

One of the cardinal features of interest in a country paper is its local column. Our brethren of the press turn to it first when they open their exchanges, and they never fail to clip out and republish such items of news as are at all interesting; and by this means we can let our friends abroad know what is transpiring with us.

Besides, we all like to gossip, and are, more or less, prone to indulge in it; we mean to say that persons generally like such harmless gossip as we invite to our journalistic ears. But we don't wish to be understood as professing a willingness to hear anything that's mean or prejudicially vindictive. If there were none so base as to indulge in that latter kind of news-dealing this would be a much happier world. Wouldn't it?

☞ THE trade in dried fruit, for this season, throughout this country, has been immensely heavier than the figures of any preceding year can show; and we lay a guinea that no county in the State can stand shoulder to shoulder with old Forsyth when it comes to reckoning up the amount of money secured by the shipment of such produce.

E. A. Vogler shipped three hundred thousand pounds of dried apples; one hundred thousand pounds of dried black berries; and about ten thousand pounds of dried peaches; amounting, in all, to four hundred and ten thousand pounds.

J. L. Fulkerson shipped twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of black berries, and forty-one thousand pounds of apples; in all, sixty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds.

Add the two summaries, and we have exported from Salem four hundred and seventy-three thousand pounds of dried fruit, which brought greenbacks into the place to the amount of about sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars! Good.

"SKEETERS."—Of all intensely aggravating and good-nature-destroying insects in the wide world mosquitoes are the most detestible;—and we here diverge from our original intention of writing an elaborate essay on the habits, uses, abuses, etc., of that diminutive instrument of man's sublunary torment, to observe that a number of neglected street cisterns, at different points in town, are the identical places where these enemies to rest and comfort are bred and born. How awfully aggravating it is to lie abed, when you are very sleepy, and be kept from going to sleep by one of those rascally little vampires, as he sails in the region of your ear, wheezing his monotonous soprano tone, like D sharp on the sixth octave of an old Dutch piano!

Why are the cisterns not cleansed and kept in good working-order? Say?

A DEFENCE.—Friend Orr, of the Raleigh *Progress* constantly allows his impudent Local to tease the ladies about wearing "tiltereens." Well—he's a married man, and— But we were going to say that we really admire the ladies' pluck in continuing to parade in their "graceful conveniences" in defiance of those "insinuating" newspaper paragraphs that hide a deal of "deviltry" under their gauzy overtures on "propriety." How often ladies are abused about their style of dressing!—and how undeservedly in this case! A man who professes to think a "tiltereen" at all out of place merits the fate of an unhappy, miserable bachelorhood—that's what. It is, however, deplorably true that among men—in the language of a latter-day bard—

"Full many a joke and jest obscene
"Tilts up with a tilting tiltereen;"

and to all this we are decidedly opposed. We think the "tiltereen" the most elegant patent of its kind; and as to its being "improper"—why *any* hoop-skirt will, now and then, innocently reveal——

[Plague-take-it! there's Jones banging at our door again!—Always intruding when we're busy.]

WHAT CERTAIN PHRASES REALLY MEAN NOW-A-DAYS.—Last night, as ye Local sat thumbing the back part of Webster's Unabridged, in search of some euphoneous french and latin words, to scatter, in a nonchalantly erudite way, through a billet-doux he was inditing to his sweetheart, he (apologetically to conscience) soliloquised thus:

Well, I may as well use french, latin, greek, etcetera, for English words are become meaningless now-a-days. That is, they don't mean what they say. For instance, if you go visiting and are invited to "come in," be sure you are desired to "stay out." "Happy to see you" means "wish you were in Guinea." "Don't go yet" means "why don't you leave?" "Come soon again" means "stay at home." "I love you" means "I want your money." And ye infatuated Local thus concluded his missive:

* * "Now, darling Betsy Jane, imploring "you to believe that *I love you* as fondly as "ever, I remain, sad and lonely, your devoted
EZEKIEL."

The "North Carolina Guardian" has been revived, by J. E. Britton, Esq., in Charlotte—daily and tri-weekly.

THE evening of the 24th instant, when the weather-cock on the old church steeple sharply veered round to the nor-west, afforded us a first-rate specimen of cold weather; and on the morning of the 25th we saw the first heavy frost of the season. We remember how very reluctant we were, on that morning, to leave our cozy bed, and how we shivered and chattered whilst we performed our early face ablution.

Ugh! wasn't it nice!

BOYS, BE CAREFUL WHERE YOU THROW.—We have noticed that several raised-letter inscriptions on tombstones in the grave-yard have been badly defaced. This was doubtless done by thoughtless boys, who, throwing stones at birds among the cedar boughs, meant no harm, but, like most well-meaning thoughtless persons, accomplished much. Boys, be careful where you throw. Please do.

We publish, with pleasure, the following communication. Our short editorial compliment, of last week, to Dr. Hooper evidently provoked this writing. We profess to publish the article with pleasure, however, because the topic of its discussion is interesting to most of our readers; and the arguments contained in it seem to be fairly and cleverly put. We invite polite contributions on the subject of bees and bee-keeping to our columns.

BLACK vs. ITALIAN BEES.

SALEM, Oct 22, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—The old honey-bee, so well known throughout this country, and whose fair fame has been sung in many a verse—a bee whose reputation is co-existent with civilization in this land—seems to be in as real danger of extermination by the [illegible] idea that a gentleman of Salem has taken it into his head it proper to get an Italian queen—one single queen—introduced into one of his bee hives—that this queen, true to the characteristic instinct of the species, has been very prolific in the production of queens; this one astounding (!) fact has introduced the gentleman—who, by the by, is as yet only a juvenile bee-keeper—to draw a false deduction, which we will slightly notice.

In truth, there has been so much trash published on the nature and habit of the bee, by men that are interested in the sale of patented hives, that for years past I have discarded every thing that was published on this interesting subject. Eight years ago, the writer of this article contributed largely to some of the periodicals, "articles on the nature and habits of the honey-bee;" and had not the war intervened and blocked all free communication with the north, it is simply probable that the Italian bee would have been introduced into this section of country long ago. It was gratifying to the author to find his views on the nature and habits of the honey-bee fully endorsed by the northern critics; and this fact induces him now to come to the rescue of the character of the old honey-bee, which is rather unceremoniously denounced, in order to give notoriety to the new species of the bee.

In the first charge against the good old bee, it is asserted that "the Italian bee is more prolific." This means, I presume, that the Italian queen is more prolific as she lays all the eggs from which the young bees emanate. It is a notorious fact that brood is generated in a bee hive just in proportion as the honey season is propitious. If the season is a bad one, the instinct of the old honey-bee teaches it economy even in this department, and a majority of the queens are destroyed by the workers. On the other hand, if the season is productive, and honey is found to accumulate in the hive, every vacant cell is at once brought into requisition for brood, and young bees are hatched daily. This accounts for the fact that we often find, much to our regret, brood stowed away in boxes that we designed for honey only. The Italian bee is one size larger than the old honey bee; hence, as they occupy that much more space in the hive, their number in a full hive may not be greater than the number of the old species in one of their full hives. This, therefore, would leave this assertion an open question, especially since it is an established fact that, in a good season, the old honey bee is as productive as the space in the hive will allow.

Again, it is asserted that "the Italian bee collects nearly double the quantity of honey." Here is a direct fallacy; for I assert, on testimony that cannot be gainsaid, that a full hive of the old bees will produce as much honey in a good season as can be stowed in the hive. In direct proof of this, I will state that, a few years since, I took from a young hive, in the fall of the year, seventy five pounds of good, nice honey-comb. And this season, which was not partially productive to the bees, I took from a very strong hive fifty pounds of honey which had been stowed away in two boxes which I had attached to the hive. If the Italian bee is one size larger than the old black bee, common sense will teach us that they will require more honey for their sustenance during the winter months. Hence, this second assertion is left an open question.

Again it is asserted that "the Italian bee defends itself against robbers with greater skill and efficiency." Not much merit in this, when we bear in mind that they are one size larger, and consequently entitled to more skill and efficiency.

Again, it is asserted that the Italian bee is infinitely easier to keep and manage. The real truth is that most bee-keepers don't evince any skill in keeping and managing their stock; and hence, the introduction of this new species would be no advantage.

The great object of all who are friendly disposed to the bee should be to learn more and more of the nature and habit of this wonderful insect. The best works extant on this subject, both German and English, are defective in some points; and whatever they assert in favor of this new bee, and prejudicial to the good old black bee, I cannot agree to fully believe until fair experience rightfully claims my conviction.

I *might* probably be induced to believe that the Italian bee will amply reward its keeper, but the black bee must not be unqualifiedly denounced on that account.

J. B.

Despatches from Colorado announce that more Indian outrages have been committed.—These raids were said to be so formidable that the settlers were abandoning their homes and going to the forts for safety. Gen Sherman is reported to be hurrying troops further west.—Several posts in the territory have been captured and robbed of large numbers of stock.

News Items.

A Cincinnati capitalist offers to buy Norfolk provided the present [illegible] will be re. He asserts that at Norfolk [illegible] and fluent places and command [illegible].

A gentleman in [illegible] Wednesday celebrated his golden wedding, his eldest daughter's silver wedding, and at the same time the wedding of his youngest daughter.

There are [illegible] millions of dollars in gold in the [illegible] only four millions will be required to pay the interest on the public debt on November 1.

The squirrel hunters of Salem, Ohio, had a squirrel hunt on the 12th. One party returned with [illegible] and heads and the other party with [illegible] and heads.

A [illegible] exploded at St. Louis, on Wednesday, demolishing the shop in which it was, a three story brick dwelling adjacent and a [illegible] house, and burying twenty [illegible] in the ruins. Two of the latter had been taken out dead and two others more or less injured. The remainder were still beneath the [illegible] at the last advices.

A calculation of [illegible] preachers in this country, [illegible] sermons preached, according to the New York *Observer*, shows that the average [illegible] paid for sermons, taking the land through, is three cents a sermon.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that large quantities of fowling pieces and ammunition for sporting purposes are purchased in that market for Southern negroes, who are eager to avail themselves of their new privilege of owning a gun.

About 3,000 sheep have just been started from Vermont to Virginia. They will foot it, at the rate of ten miles per day, and get their living on the road.

During a flag presentation to a Zouave volunteer company of freedmen at Charleston, on Thursday, General Scott arrested those wearing shoulder straps and side arms in violation of General Orders of the Department, which prohibited military organizations of any kind in South Carolina.

Gen. Santa Anna travels about New York dressed in full Mexican General rig, with a dozen gold medals dangling on his breast, and reiterating to everybody he meets his achievements in 1839 when he drove the French from his land.

A large number of grazing horses have died in Illinois from a disease reported to have been caused by the grasshopper, which being taken into the mouth, bite the tongues of the animals and make them so sore they will not eat thereafter and starve to death.

An asylum for Confederate orphans is to be established in Tennessee, near Clarksville.—Donations have poured in liberally from all quarters, one from Missouri being $2,500.

On Sunday night last, the large warehouse south of Weldon used by the Wilmington & Weldon and Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Companies for storing freight was broken into by unknown parties and about $800 worth of shoes stolen therefrom.

The Greenbrier, Va. *Independent* says that Mr. Jas. M. Abraham has brought into that country, within three months, nine hundred and seventy-five thorough bred Spanish merino sheep. Some of the ewes shear from six to eight pounds, the bucks yielding from eight to fifteen.

Grand Juries in the different sections of Upper Canada have recommended to the Judges of the Circuit Court the adoption of corporal punishment as a means of suppressing crime.—The proposals have been approved, and it is probable that flogging will be introduced at the next sitting of Parliament.

While the cotton, sugar and molasses crops of Louisiana will be a sad failure, it is consoling to know that the rice crop will be good.—The papers of that State assure us that it will be larger than ever known before.

The Texas House of Representatives has rejected the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 67 to 5.

The New York *World* sums up the late elections, exhibiting the following results:—*Pennsylvania*—Radical majority last year, 22,660. This year, 12 000. *Ohio*—Radical majority this year, 40,000, gain of 20,000, on Lincoln's majority. *Indiana*—Radical majority probably less than ten thousand. Majority in 1864, 20,883.

The Tobacco inspections in Richmond, for the year ending October 1st are as follows:—At Shockoe Warehouse, 6,049 hogheads; at Seabrook's 5,320, Myer's, 1,393, Anderson's, 400; Hargrove's 108; Glazebrook's 62; Robinson's 55; total, 13,087.

The number of deaths from cholera in St. Louis during the rage of the epidemic, from about the first of August to the latter part of September, was over 3,500.

David Rothwood, of Carroll county, has been arrested and committed to jail, in Richmond, charged with robbing the mail between Hillsville, Va., and Salem, N. C. He has confessed his guilt.

MANUFACTURE OF NEEDLE GUNS AND CANNON IN CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford *Times* understands that Colt's Patent Firearms Manufactoring Company have received an order for the manufacture of a thousand needle-guns conforming in all respects to the famous needle-gun of Prussia. The company have also an order for the production of one hundred revolving cannon, at a cost of $100,000.

A plank has just been brought to New York from California, which is believed to be the largest ever seen in the United States. It measured twelve feet long eight feet four inches wide and it is three feet thick.

ENORMOUS RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts from the internal revenue sources exclusively, up to the 17th, amount to $115 500,000, which is in excess of $1,000,000 per diem, from the beginning of the present fiscal year, the 1st of July. It is believed that the income from this source will reach to nearly the same figures as those of last year, which will be largely in excess of the amount estimated and required, leaving a heavy surplus to be appropriated to the liquidation of the public debt.

During last week there was an average of two cases of cholera per day in Norfolk, until Saturday when the disease broke out in the city jail and the number was thereby increased.

The Georgia railroad has just reduced the rates of freight on guano to fifteen cents per one hundred pounds.

News by Thursday's Mail.

It is reported that 800 policemen and 3000 "boys in blue" are now in arms and ready, in Baltimore, but the probability is that a conflict of arms will be averted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Gold 147¼.

St. Louis and Chicago have been visited by very severe storms, doing much damage to buildings.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Reports from Candia state that after four days' heavy fighting the christian forces had repulsed the Turkish army.

More Trouble in Maryland.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says:

The contest over the Baltimore Police Commissioners is exciting much interest here in view of the possibility that the President may be called on by the Governor to interfere. Gov. Swann will probably remove the Commissioners, as he sympathizes strongly with the element seeking their removal. He is, nevertheless, a cautious and slow-moving man, and does not wish to jeopardize his chances for the United States Senate. The Commissioners will resist the Governor's action on the ground that they cannot be removed except by regular trial and conviction, and they will undoubtedly assert their position by the force under their control. The offence of the Commissioners seems to be that they appoint Judges of the election who enforce the Registry Law so stringently that returned rebels and Southern sympathizers cannot register themselves without committing perjury."

Baltimore Police Commissioners.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 22.

The case of the Police Commissioners was taken up this morning by Gov. Swann. The complainants were represented by Messrs Latrobe and Scheley, and the Commissioners by Messrs Stockbrige, Alexander and Sterling.—The latter read a reply denying the jurisdiction of the Governor but avowed their readiness to appear before a Court of competent jurisdiction.

The Governor decided that he had the jurisdiction. The counsel for the Commissioners then withdrew saying their mission was at an end.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.

The Police Commission excitement continues. Gov. Swann has issued a proclamation warning the leaders of all illegal gatherings against the dignity of the State; that in the event of riot and bloodshed, growing out of these revolutionary proceedings, they will be held to strict accountability, and that the power of the State will be exhausted to bring them to punishment.

The Insurrection in Palermo.

The insurrection in Palermo was a dreadful affair. The insurgents numbered 50,000, and comprised priests, monks, nuns, old and young men, boys, women of all classes, poor as well as rich, bourgeois as well as aristocrats. The National guards behaved in a cowardly manner, and for six days the saturnalia of rapine, pillage, burning and slaughter continued. Old and young were butchered in the streets, no mercy being shown to whoever could not speak the Sicilian dialect. There are in the city not less than eighty convents of monks and nuns. Several of these convents, turned by the insurgents into veritable fortresses, with the voluntary co-operation of their holy inmates, had to be taken by the troops at the point of the bayonet. The Monks of all orders, and a large number of Priests distinguished themselves by the ferocity of their deeds and their rabid fanaticism in leading the rioters. This is not all. Many of these convents being connected with one another through a subterraneous passage, as the insurgents were caused to disappear through the passage, as soon as it was found impossible to hold the convent any longer against the onslaught of the troops, but soon after the insurgents reappeared at the next convent, more formidable than before. This trick was played successfully several times, but at last it was discovered by the soldiers, the passage was taken possession of, and the authors of the perfidious complicity were treated with summary justice.

Terrible Hurricane on the Bahamas—From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Havana dates to the 13th received. A terrible hurricane commenced in the Bahamas on the 30th, and lasted two days. About half the town of Nassau was destroyed. Twenty churches were demolished. The neighboring Islands suffered in the same manner. Large numbers of vessels were lost and damaged. It was the severest hurricane known since 1846.

Gen. Castelman is en route to Vera Cruz, to replace Marshal Bossine.

A number of citizens from Matamoras had arrived in the city of Mexico, bearing the Imperial Government to take possession of the former city, and saying that a large number of troops was unnecessary, as the whole population would rise in favor of the Empire.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this county, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. WM. H. WISEMAN, of Lincolnton, to Miss VIRGINIA R. ROBERSON.

DIED.

In this place, on the 19th instant, Mrs. SYBILLA REICH, wife of John P. Reich, aged 66 years, 5 months and 9 days.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY M. RICHMOND, wife of John M. Richmond, and daughter of Will Flynt, aged 24 years, 4 months and 6 days. They who knew her best loved her most.

At Edgewater, on the Hudson, a few days since, Mrs. SUSAN GASTON DONALDSON, the wife of Robert Donaldson, of Duchess county, New York. Mrs. Donaldson was the eldest daughter of the late honored and well-remembered Wm. Gaston, of North Carolina.

How the Oregon Territory was Saved to the United States.

We presume it is not generally known (says the New York Post) to our citizens on the Pacific coast nor to many people in the Atlantic States, how near we came to losing through Executive incompetence, our just title to the whole immense region lying west of the Rocky Mountains. Neither has due honor been accorded to the brave and patriotic man through whose herculean exertions this great loss and sacrifice was prevented.

The facts were briefly and freshly brought out during the recent meeting at Pittsfield of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," in the course of an elaborate paper read by Mr. Treat, one of the secretaries of the board on the "Incidental Results of the Missions."

In the year 1835 the American Board undertook to establish a mission among the Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains. Two missionaries Rev Mr. Spaulding and Dr. Whiteman with their wives—the first white women who had ever made that perilous journey—passed over the mountains with incredible toil to reach Oregon the field of their labor—After remaining for a few years Dr. Whiteman began to understand the misapprehensions of the Hudson's Bay Company He saw contrary to the reiterated public statements of that company.

"1 That the land was rich in minerals

"2. That emigrants could cross the Rocky Mountains in wagons, a feat which they had constantly asserted to be impossible.

"3. That the Hudson's Bay Company was planning to secure the sole occupancy of the whole of that country by obtaining a surrender of the American title into the hands of the British Government.

Seeing these things, but not knowing how very near the British scheme was to its accomplishment, Dr Whitman resolved at every hazard to prevent its consummation. He undertook, in 1842, to make a journey on horseback to Washington, to lay the whole matter clearly before our government by personal representations. Being a man of great physical strength and an iron constitution, he accomplished the long and perilous journey, and reached Washington in safety. The remainder of the story we will relate in the language of the Boston Congregationalist: Reaching Washington, he sought an interview with President Tyler and Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, and unfolded to them distinctly what was going on. Here he learned that a treaty was almost ready to be signed, in which all this Northwestern territory was to be given up to England, and we were to have in compensation greater facilities in catching fish. Dr. Whitman labored to convince Mr. Webster that he was the victim of false representations with regard to the character of the region and told him that he intended to return to Oregon with a train of emigrants. Mr. Webster, looking him full in the eye, asked him if he would pledge himself to conduct a train of emigrants there in wagons. He promised that he would. Then, said Mr. Webster, this treaty shall be suppressed. Dr Whitman in coming on had fixed upon certain rallying points where emigrants might assemble to accompany him on his return. He found nearly one thousand ready for the journey. After long travel, they reached Fort Hall, a British military station, and the commandant undertook to frighten the emigrants by telling them that it was not possible to go through with wagons; but Dr. Whitman reassured them and led them through Columbia, and the days of the supremacy of the Hudson's Bay Company over Oregon were numbered.

Expected Meteoric Shower.

Next in grandeur and sublimity to a total solar eclipse or a great comet streched athwart the starry heavens, is the great meteoric shower, such as was witnessed here in November, 1838. On this occasion from two o'clock till broad daylight the sky being perfectly serene and cloudless, the whole heavens were lighted with a magnificent and imposing display of celestial fireworks. Arago computes that not less than 240,000 meteors were visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th of November 1833. The display was seen all over North America. A similar display was seen by Humboldt, at Cumana, South America, in 1799. The comparison of the epochs of appearance of these showers has led to the discovery that they are periodic, their return being separated from each other by the third part of a century or multiple of this period, and are periodical appearances of one grand meteoric shower. Professor Newton of Yale College, who has devoted much time to the investigation of the periodic character of these showers, finds that a prodigious flight of Meteors, the most imposing of the kind, will make its appearance probably for the last time in this century, on the morning of either the 13th or 14th of November next. Only thirteen of these great showers are recorded between the years 903 and 1833. Such a rare phenomenon awakens a deep interest among all classes of persons. Preparations to observe this grand spectacle for scientific purposes have already commenced in Europe. Let no one forget Tuesday and Wednesday nights, November 13th and 14th.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD.—The *Rochester Union* states that the case of John Boisegle vs. The New York Central Railroad Company was concluded in the Circuit on Saturday the 6th inst., by a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000. In 1858 the plaintiff was run over by a locomotive in Rochester, and lost a leg, and was thus compelled to change his avocation. He was coming up the street, and after waiting for a train he stepped upon a track just in the way of an engine backing in the opposite direction. A suit was commenced for damages and taken into the Circuit. Judge Smith ordered a non suit, and refused to let the case go to the jury on the ground that it did not appear that the plaintiff had taken the proper precaution to guard against accident. The plaintiff went to the Appeals and got the decision reversed, and a new trial ordered. The result has been a verdict as above stated.

A negro named Bob Davis was arrested by Constable W. H. Reece on Sunday last, having on his person $1 90 Coupon bonds of the State of North Carolina and the county of Craven; $170 in Greenbacks; $4 in specie; 2 fine gold watches; a silver watch; some silver spoons, knives and forks; a number of keys and other articles of smaller value. The most of these articles were identified by W. W. Fife, of Thomasville and A. C. Murrow of this county as belonging to them respectively. The negro was committed to jail to answer a charge of burglary.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

GREAT FLOOD AND LOSS OF LIVES.—A despatch from Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 11, says: The rain has continued to-day almost without intermission. Heavy floods on all the streams have caused considerable damage and loss of life. A number of mill-dams and bridges have been carried away. The bridges on the Franklin and Frederick turnpike are gone. Several houses have been swept away. A family of six persons and another of three were drowned. Seechester bridge, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was destroyed. A number of dams and bridges on the Patapsco were destroyed. The extensive dam at Elysville was swept off, and coming against the turnpike bridge at Ellicotts Mills that was destroyed. The wrecks finally accumulated at the heavy stone bridge at Ilchester, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, thirteen miles from Baltimore, which gave way to the tremendous pressure. This bridge was considered the strongest on the road and had stood out against all former floods.

The large dam of the Union Manufacturing Company on the Upper Patapsco with a part of its mill race, stabling and horses, together with the bridge connecting the works with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were all swept off. The dam of the Granite Factory at Ellicott's and much other property at that point, in addition to that before mentioned, has been destroyed. Many houses and much other property in the Patapsco Valley are seriously damaged. There are reports of several lives being lost. Two persons are believed to have been drowned at Ellicott's Mills.

A despatch from Washington, Oct. 13 says: The Potomac has been rising rapidly all day. The canal has overflowed, and many of the houses along the northern banks are submerged. The inmates of some of the ranches in the neighborhood were obliged to leave their tenements on rafts. The water in the canal attained its greatest height at about half-past one o'clock this afternoon, when it reached within a few inches of the top of the fence at the southeast corner of the White House lot, south of the President's. East of this lot for some distance the water was full of men and women wading for terra firma waist deep, bringing off furniture and clothing.

REMARKABLE HAIL STORM.—The following is an account of a hail storm that occurred in this county on Thursday last, which is not only remarkable for being out of season, but for quantity and appearance. The statements of our correspondent may be relied on as strictly correct;

DAV. COL., N. C., Oct. 11, 1866.

W. J. YATES, Esq.—Dear Sir: The following is a description of a very novel and destructive hail storm which occurred at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday evening. The pieces [not stones] were of inconceivable shape, with horns legs, arms, &c., resembling bugs, fowls grass hoppers, craw fish, alligators, crabs, fish, lizards, chestnut burs, monkeys, sea shells, dollbabies, &c. They came down so rapidly and in such size and quantity that many of them lost an arm, leg, or wing in the fall. The little creatures came down with legs and arms spread out so that they hitched upon the cotton and other things stripping them pretty clean of leaves and limbs.

Respectfully, &c.,
H. P. HELPER.
Charlotte Democrat

CIVILISATION WEAKENS AS WELL AS STRENGTHENS.—Society never advances; it recedes on one side as it gains on the other. It undergoes considerable changes; it is christianized, it is scientific, but this change is ameliorated. For everything that is given, something is taken. Society acquires new arts, and losses old instincts. What a contrast between the well-clad, reading, writing, thinking American, with a watch, a pencil, and a bill of exchange in his pocket, and the naked New Zealander, whose property is a club, a spear, a mat, and an undivided twentieth of a shed to sleep under! But compare the health of the two men, and you will see that the white man has lost his aboriginal strength. If the traveler tells us truthfully, strike the savage with a broad axe, in a day or two the flesh shall unite and heal as if you had struck the blow into soft pitch, and the same blow shall send the white man to his grave.

The civilized man has built a coach, but has lost the use of his feet. He is supported on crutches, but lacks the support of muscle. He has a fine Waltham watch, but he fails of the skill to tell the hour by the sun. A greenwitch nautical almanac he has, but being as shure of the information when he wants it, the man in the street does not know a star in the sky. The solstice he does not observe; the equinox he knows as little, and the whole bright calendar of the year is without a dial in his mind. His note books impair his memory; his libraries overload his wit; the insurance office increases the number of accidents; and may be a question whether machinery does not encumber; whether we have not lost by refinement some energy, by a christianity, entrenched in forms and establishments some vigor of wild virtue.

Sambo and Rose become more and more wedded to the idea day by day, that they must "set up on their own hook." No further back than yesterday, I heard an aged negress reply to a lady who desired her services next year as a cook, "that she could not get them;" and then with an impudent toss of the head, she added, "what's de use of bein' free, if I got to work for white folks all my life?" And this is the idea which seems to have seized upon the great majority of the unfortunate race.

"What sort of a sermon do you like," said Dr. Rush to Robert Morris, one day. "I like, sir," replied Mr Morris, "that kind of preaching which drives a man into the corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him."

METEORIC EXPLOSION.—A meteoric explosion occurred last Saturday evening the report of which was distinctly heard in this vicinity and as far as twenty miles south of town. One of our printers, who was gunning four miles west of this place, while watching for a squirrel, saw the meteor in its flight, which was in an easterly direction, about one minute before the explosion occurred. At the speed which sound is supposed to travel, it must have been about thirteen miles (in a direct line) from the locality at which our informant was standing. A great shower of meteors is prognosticated by the savans to occur during the coming month.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The explosion was heard in this place.—Salem.

Results of Elections.

In Pennsylvania, the Republicans elected 18 and the Democrats 6 members of Congress.

In Ohio, the Republicans elected 16, and the Democrats 3.

In Indiana, the Republicans elected 8 and the Democrats 3.

In Iowa, the Republicans elected all six.

The Republicans gained one in Pennsylvania and the Democrats one in Ohio and one in Indiana.

The majority for Gov. Geary, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is about 20,000. Mr. Lincoln's majority in 1864 was 20 075.

The Republican majority in Ohio is about 45,000. The majority for Gov. Cox, Republican, was 29,000.

The Republican majority in Indiana is about 16 000. The majority for Mr. Lincoln in 1864 was 20,000.

The Republican majority in Iowa is about 30,000.

Several other states including New York, will vote on the 9th of November.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC ALABAMA MISER WORTH $300,000.

Howell Rose, an old citizen of Coosa, so well known for his wealth and for his eccentricities, died last week at his log cabin in Coosa county, Alabama. By boarding his means for many years, he had been able to accumulate a property of nearly $800 000, all of which passes by his death to the use of his wife for life. Mr. Rose had in a former will left a body of land, embracing several thousand acres, to be to divided among his negroes whom he intended manumit. But in consequence of the violence which he experienced at the hands of the enemy, he changed his will and committed them to the Freedmen's Bureau.

After the surrender, a body of yankees went to the old man's house in search of gold, and threatened to hang him unless he produced it. The old man coolly told them to hang, and that they would find his a pretty tough old neck. They hung him up three times but produced no confession.

No man of the neighborhood was probably more extensively known than Howell Rose.
Montgomery Mail.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENEMENT.—The New York *Herald* contradicts its own story as follows:

The rumor that the President had written to southern Governors advising them to convene their Legislatures and recommend the adoption of the Constitutional amendment is undoubtedly incorrect as no positive indications have yet been exhibited tending to show that the President will swerve from his purpose not to be a party to the granting of universal negro suffrage in any shape. It may be however, that the result of the New York elections, if unfavorable to the Conservatives, may tend to ameliorate his views, and a compromise between himself and Congress be effected at the next session. If he remains inflexible, the Radicals will assuredly make an effort to impeach him; at least that is the sentiment of the Radical leaders at this time.

The timber of the President's message is already being prepared and some of its proportions shaped. The superstructure will not, however, be completed until the November election shall have decisively expressed the tone of the people of New York.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.—A gentleman who has just made an extensive tour through Louisiana reports:

Crops are turning out badly, and every impediment is thrown in the way of the planting interests. In fact, the affairs of the country are more gloomy than they have been since the surrender. The corn crop over the entire country is also a failure, which comes very hard on us at the present time.

From Mississippi we learn that the boll and army worms have been committing depredations upon our crops, and have cut down our prospects considerable; in fact, we shall not make a fortune this year, nor many thousands over expenses.

You can judge what an effect the failure of the cotton crop will have on the South when you know that the corn has been generally neglected for cotton, and very many, if not a majority, of the planters have contracted debts in order to raise this crop. Many fear great destitution in the South next season, and, judging from reports, their fears are in a fair way to be realized.

A FEMALE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presents herself in a card to the voting population of the eighteenth Congressional District of the State of New York as a candidate for representative in Congress. She professes independent principles with a moral reservation in favor of the Republican party, provided it advocates negro suffrage, and asks support on the high ground of safety of the nation and justice to its citizens.

Keying Brick.

By the simple invention of moulding common brick with dovetailed grooves in various ways by means of which they can be more securely cemented together, a decided improvement in the construction of brick walls appears to have been secured at little or no additional cost.—*English paper.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.

Buying Rates of N. C. Bank Notes.

Bank of Cape Fear,	25
" Charlotte	16
" Commerce,	14
" Clarendon	3
" Fayetteville	8
" Lexington,	10
" " at Graham,	15
" North Carolina,	35
" Rocksboro',	30
" Thomasville,	25
" Wadesboro'	16
" Wilmington,	16
" Washington,	4
" Yanceyville,	5
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	14
Farmer's Bank at Greensboro, "Old"	17
" " " "New,"	10
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	30
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	17
Virginia Bank Notes, average,	25
South Carolina, " "	20
Georgia, " "	20
Gold	1 35
Silver	1 25
Old North Carolina coupons	57
Rail Road, "	90
North Carolina 6's, 40 coupons	80
" " New	61
Exchange on New York	4
U. S. 7-30 (large (clean)	106
Compound Interest Notes from 107 to 115 according to date.	

A young lady riding in a car on the Susquehanna railroad, was suddenly assaulted very violently the other day by an old lady in the seat behind her, who tore the waterfall from the young lady's head, threw it on the floor, and commenced stamping on it. The young lady was at first disposed to resent this treatment, but it was soon explained to her that her waterfall was on fire when the old lady seized it. She was sitting by the open window, and a spark from the locomotive had lighted in her back hair, and would have burned it up had no assistance been thus promptly rendered.

New Advertisements.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1866.

J. W. Bitting, vs. Hampton Hardgrove. } Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Hampton Hardgrove, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the first Monday of September, A.D. 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.

Oct 25. 9..6t..pr adv..$8

Real Estate For Sale.

I DESIRE to sell a life estate in a commodious BRICK DWELLING and Outhouses, with 15 Acres of Land attached, on the waters of Muddy creek, in Forsyth County, N. C.

Any person wishing to purchase a pleasant home in a healthy and good neighborhood, can have easy terms by applying to the subscriber early. GEORGE W. FLYNT.

Oct. 13, 1866. 9-3w

SHEETING AT FACTORY PRICE.

I HAVE made arrangements with the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, by which I can furnish the well known CEDAR FALLS SHEETING here, at the same price that they are sold at the factory.

Merchants and others up the country can thus save the hauling. H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., 23, 1866, 9..tf.

ATTENTION!

THE Commissioned Officers of the 71st Regiment N. C. Militia, will attend with their commands at Winston, Saturday the 10th of Nov 1866, by 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lt. Colonel and Major for said Regiment. The Commissioned Officers will call before that day at the County Court Clerk's Office, in Winston and receive their commissions.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Oct. 23, 1866.

300 Sacks Liverpool Salt,

OF which 200 are EXTRA FINE, and superior to any in this market, for sale on most reasonable terms by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, Oct. 19, 1866 8-tf

Public Sale.

ON the 16th of November next, at the late residence of John Henry Blum, decd, the following property will be offered at public sale:

A good one-horse WAGON; several PLOWS HOES and Pitchforks; some Manure, two or three thousand second-hand SHINGLES.

One CLOCK, two BEDSTEADS, and some BEDDING; KITCHEN CUPBOARD, TABLES, WARDROBE, one SADDLE, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also the *Improvements* on the premises, consisting of a one-story Framed House with Kitchen attached, Stables, Corn Crib, Lumber House, Milk House, good Well of Water, &c.

ANN MARGARET BLUM, Executrix.

Oct. 19, 1866. 8 5t.

To those who

would prefer taking the SALT AT HIGH POINT, I would say call and get an order on Mr. A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent of N. C. R. R. and supply yourselves with the finest quality of *Liverpool Salt* in this country, at very low prices. J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, Oct, 9, 1866. 8-tf.

LAND FOR SALE!

The corner lot, No. 116, in the Town of Salem, situated on Main Street and at the Corner of Belew's Creek and Church Streets, measuring in front, on Main Street, One Hundred and Eleven feet, and One Hundred and Seventy feet along Belew's Creek Street.

This lot is an excellent Business Stand, being in a very public part of the Town, and near the Incorporation Town line between Salem and Winston, and about five minutes walk from the Court House.

ALSO

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Germanton Road near Winston, North of the Court House. There is on the premises two never failing Springs, some Meadow land, and a good portion of Woodland.

For further particulars apply to

EDMUND BLUM,

Near Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Oct. 5th, 6—2c.

SALE OF MULES, HORSES, MILCH-COWS, BEEF CATTLE, JACKS & JENNETS, AND A LOT OF WHEAT.

I WILL sell for CASH, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, 4 good young MULES, well broke to work; 2 good BUGGY HORSES, and 2 good SADDLE HORSES. Four choice MILCH COWS, and a lot of good BEEF CATTLE; three fine young JACKS and two JENNETS.

Also, for *cash*, a few hundred bushels of clean WHEAT.

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains, Yadkin C.)
Oct. 5, 1866. 6-tf.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE AS GOOD AS NEW.

Enquire at the Office.

NEW GOODS! LATE ARRIVALS!

A LARGE and full stock of NEW GOODS just received by

E. A. VOGLER,

and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

200 Pieces of CALICO,

A large assortment of DE LAINES, MERINOS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, JEANS, KERSEYS, DOMESTICS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, IRON, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

I expect to extend my business and deal in everything the country affords. I will buy and sell Iron, Grain of all kinds, Rags, Fruit, Furs, Butter, Beeswax, Honey, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Flaxseed, Oil, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Lumber, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Thankful for past encouragement, I hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., October 5, 1866.

10,000 lbs. Dried Grapes

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by
Oct 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

60 BARRELS FLOUR JUST RECEIVED and for sale by E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

Corn and Seed Wheat.

A LOT OF CORN just received and for sale. Also a very superior article of early White Seed Wheat for sale by

E. A. VOGLER.
Oct 1866.

Cotton Yarns & Sheetings

BY THE BUNDLE, BOLT AND BALE.—A lot of Cedar Falls Sheetings by the Bale.

E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

Best Peruvian Guano,

FOR sale by the Bag or Ton; also Ford's Fertilizer, by the Barrel or Ton, by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Bacon! Bacon!

A LOT of BACON, just received and for sale
Oct, 1866. by E. A. VOGLER

Cheese! Cheese!!

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHEESE just received and for sale by the box or retail.
Oct. 1866 E. A. VOGLER.

250 Sacks Liverpool Salt

IN good, large and sound sacks, just received and for sale, cheap, by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Iron! Iron! Iron!

A LOT of TYRE, BAND and ROD IRON, just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Hats, Hats and Caps.

AN elegant assortment of Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps, just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Ready-Made Clothing!

A LOT of Ready-Made Clothing just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FANCY GOODS.

A FINE assortment of Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Feathers Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, Sheet, Gloves, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Perfumery and Fancy Goods received at the

Ladies' Furnishing Store.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Fur! Fur!! Fur!!! Fur!!!!

I WILL again be in the market for all kinds of

FURS.

Rabbit, Cat, Muskrat, Fox, Opossum, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, &c., &c., &c.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Gold, Silver & Bank Notes

BOUGHT and sold by
Salem, N. C., Oct. 5, 1866. E. A. VOGLER. 6-tf

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE,

a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced!

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & Co., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.

Evening Bulletin Philadelphia.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and ladies' delight.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made. Supersedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

NOTICE.

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED of Trust executed to me, on the 14th December, 1860, by Swift Williamson, now deceased, for certain purposes therein specified, I will sell, on the 26th October, 1866, on the premises, that well known tract of Land on which said Swift Williamson resided,

CONTAINING 312½ ACRES,

more or less, situated in Forsyth Co., N. C., about 3 miles south-west of Kernersville, on the waters of Abbott's Creek and Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of —— Idol, John Hasten, Hendricks and others, on the road from Lexington to Danville, and on that from Salem to Greensboro.

The improvements are valuable, the land is well adapted to the growth of grain and tobacco, with a large proportion of woodland.

The property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Further conditions made known on the day of sale.

W. F. BUTLER, *Trustee.*

October 12, 1866.—12 td.

LOST.

ON THE 2D INSTANT, BETWEEN THE Poor house and Weavell's Mill, a Black Oilcloth Carpet Sack, considerably worn, containing mostly childrens' clothes, two pair of mens' pants, a vest, and some womens' clothing. The finder of the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at E. A. Vogler's store. G. W. JOHNSON.

Oct. 1866.—12-2t.

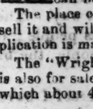
MRS THOS J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

Plantation at a Bargain.

I INTEND to sell the Plantation I own, known as the Essex place, about 2½ miles below Salem, It has on it about 200 ACRES of

Splendid Wood-Land,

good Meadow, good Spring and



several houses, which, with little repair can be made very comfortable.

The place contains about 184 acres. I want to sell it and will give a bargain in it, if early application is made.

The "Wright Place," on the Cuepmber Road, is also for sale. It contains about 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are well timbered.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 5, 1866.

F. E. KEEHLN,

HARNESS & BRIDLE MANUFACTURER,

SALEM, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed business and is now prepared to do anything that can be desired in the harness line. Persons wishing to purchase HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Shop, Main Street, opposite Mr. Foltz's Gun Smith Shop, in the lower part of town.

F. E. KEEHLN.

Sept. 28, 1866 5-6m.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorised to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

SEAL. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

First National Bank OF SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E. BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT.
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States Stats and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Aug. 31-1-2m.

Revenue Stamps

For sale at the Post office.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year has, moreover, been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that so recently closed among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension; intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated, domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed and affections of loyalty and patriotism have widely revived, our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded; and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thurdsy, the 29th day of November next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States by the people thereof as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that "in His temple doth every man speak of His honor."

I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion they do humbly and honestly implore Him to grant to our National Councils, and to our whole people, that Divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that "the Lord remaineth a King forever. Them that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord shall give strength to His people; and the Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace."

{L. S.} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this the 8th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Harper's New Monthly MAGAZINE

FOR OCTOBER, 1866.

TERMS.

One Copy for one Year $4 00

An Extra Copy, gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 or Six Copies for $20 00.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, $8.00

CIRCULATION 112,000.

The Publishers will accept a limited number of first class advertisements for their Magazine, at the following low rates:

One page, $250.00. Half page, $125.00 Quarter page, $70 00. Or $1.50 per line for a less space. Average, eight words to a line.

HARPER BROTHERS, Publishers,
Franklin Square, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS. 1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins.

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms—CASH.

E. J. HALE, P. M. HALE

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,

496 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t-pd

Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

FINE Gilt-edged, and Plain Note and Cap paper, and Envelopes, together with a lot of Primers, Pens, Pencils, &c., for sale at

THIS OFFICE

Sept. 28, 1866. 5-tf

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A PLAN TO RESTORE THE MAIL SERVICE OF THE SOUTH.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida and Texas:*

Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconvenience to which the Southern people are subjected on account of mail facilities. This is to a great extent owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men in the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, and obtained their approval, I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admissible for the people of either North or South Being a National Union man, (late of North Carolina,) by which I meanJone that is alike opposed to the heresies of the extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route at the South now destitute of them, as follows:

Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will address me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which of course, should be on some route heretofore established.) I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 2½ per cent., on the annual amount for carrying the mails on said route or routes: This arrangement will secure the route to the subcontractor substantially the same as if it were his own contract, and frequently at a better price than could be contained in the usual way where there is so much competition.

My per centage or mileage as above, will not be required until the end of the first quarter.

The first applicant for a route or routes, judging by the postmark on the letter of application, will have the preference, other things being equal.

Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors.* The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record †—Applicants can, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2nd Assistant Postmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desired.

As I am recognized as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can, however, give the parties drafts on the Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarters for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented one at a time as they fall due, and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were *bona fide* contractors. In this case the expenses [two and a half cents] should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would, however, prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their hands.

It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition, it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath in order that they may obtain these routes at the highest rates admissible.

Persons confiding to my care may rely upon fair dealing. All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post Office Department, where they will be open for inspection.

All letters relative to the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and be addressed,

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

REFERENCES, [by permission:]—G. W. Samson, D. D., L. D, President Columbia College; Hon. Charles Mason, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

*FORM OF A GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that if the bid for carrying the mail on the route No. ——, [if the No. be not given it is not essential,] be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the contract with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated: ——

†FORM FOR CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated: ——.

☞ If it is not convenient for an acting postmaster to fill out the certificate, an old one will answer.

☞ Editors throughout the South will give the foregoing two insertions and forward bill with a copy of paper to the undersigned. Those giving two or more additional insertions will be entitled to a copy of my book, "A Ray of Light," the price of which by mail is $2.

The attention of the press, and particularly of those papers which are publishing Mr. Tyson's "Plan to Restore the Mail Service of the South," is called to the following card lately received from him:

To Persons Desiring Mail Routes.

Persons who have deterred from making application for mail routes, thinking from what is set forth in my advertisement that the terms will be too low, should hesitate no longer but make immediate application and see if I cant not do considerably better for them than is set forth. *I have done this for some and can also for others;* therefore make application at once

Editors who have inserted my advertisement will please make the following change. I desire the clause "which will be about 25 cents" * * * "tri weekly mail" erased.

Editors throughout the South will confer a favor by publishing foregoing.

All applications relative to having post routes changed, post offices established or postmasters appointed, will receive prompt attention by being addressed to

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

New Job Type AT THE Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND

FANCY PRINTING,

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.,

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Hand bills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFFICE. ☜

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

A REFIVED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

WANTED,

A SUITABLE PERSON FOR OVERseer at the Poorhouse of Forsyth county, for twelve months from December term of Forsyth County Court.

Persons wishing to become Candidates for said office will hand in sealed bids to either of the Wardens, on or before Tuesday of October Court, at which time the bids will be considered and the appointment made.

By order of the Warden's Court.

CHAS. BRIETZ, CLERK.
Sept. 7—2 tf

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST HAVing made an assignment of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay; otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO. F. KEHLN,
C. L. BANNER,
Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1-4t

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ 1866. ☜

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

'Costar's" Rat, Roach &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to
Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON,
Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866,

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd.
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders, dec'd
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd,
vs.
Cornelia S Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D, 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.

Aug. 3. 50-6w. per adv. $8

WANTED!

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again. Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WITH

ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO,

370 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 " BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the highest prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address
CENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Aug. 8, 1866. 49-6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 45—

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KREHLN.
Aug. 3. 49-tf

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't, Ess. Lemon, Ess Cinamon,
Copperas, Ex't Logwood, Indigo,
Madder, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee, &c. &c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c.

Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Land For Sale!

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39-tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 46-tf

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C. Aug., 10, 1866.

United States Tax Law

For Sale at this Office.

Soda Fountain for ale.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, May, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments.

Can be procured by applying to
REV. S. THOS. PFOHL.
Salem, April, 1866.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39-tf

The Southern Hepatic Pills.

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $2 50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, as far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box. This is the very thing for the Southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed, compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in one day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT,

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, scratches, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2.50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent discount by the gross.

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